

## Section - A

## Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ'S)

Q.1 Choose the correct answer for each from the given options.

- Intersection of two \_\_\_\_\_ sets is empty always.  
(a) Non - empty (b) Equivalent (c) Power (d) Discount
- For all  $x, y$ ,  $xy = yx$ , This is \_\_\_\_\_ property w.r.t Multiplication.  
(a) Commutative (b) Distributive (c) Associative (d) Reflexive
- $\log_x \times \log_a =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) -1 (d) Infinite
- $\sqrt{x^2 + 2xy + y^2}$  is a / an \_\_\_\_\_ expression.  
(a) Rational (b) Irrational (c) Polynomial (d) Monomial
- Square roots(s)  $x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$  is / are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $x + \frac{1}{x}$  (b)  $-x - \frac{1}{x}$   
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
- The graph of these equation  $x + y = 5$  and  $x + 2y = 9$  represents lines  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  intersecting each other at point \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) (4, 1) (b) (-4, -1) (c) (1, 4) (d) (3, 2)
- If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $A' =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  (b)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  (c)  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  (d)  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
- If  $a - x = b$  and  $c + x = d$  then equation \_\_\_\_\_ will be the relation free from  $x$ .  
(a)  $a + c = b + d$  (b)  $a + b = c + d$   
(c)  $a - c = b - d$  (d)  $a + b + c + d = 0$
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a commensurable ratio.  
(a)  $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{36}$  (b)  $\sqrt{9} : \sqrt{2}$  (c)  $\sqrt{5} : \sqrt{25}$  (d) None of these
- Median of the data 12, 10, 11, 13, 9, 19 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 11.5 (b) 12.5 (c) 10.5 (d) 10
- If the vertex and one arm are common of two angles then they are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Adjacent Angles (b) Supplementary Angles  
(c) Complementary Angles (d) Congruent Angles
- \_\_\_\_\_ Chords (s) can be draw in a circle from a point of a circle.  
(a) Only One (b) Infinite (c) No (d) Two
- In two similar triangles \_\_\_\_\_ are congruent.  
(a) Angles (b) Areas (c) Medians (d) All of these
- A circle which touches one side of a triangle externally and two sides product internally is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Circum - Circle (b) In-centre (c) In-Circle (d) Escribed Circle
- Opposite angles of a cyclic quadrilateral are \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Always equal (b) Complementary  
(c) Supplementary (d) Always right angles
- The point through which the medians of a triangle pass is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Centroid (b) In-centre (c) Circum centre (d) None of these
- $xy + xy - 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $(xy - 1)(xy + 1)$  (b)  $(xy - 1)(xy - 1)$   
(c)  $(xy - 2)(xy + 1)$  (d)  $(xy - 1)(xy + 2)$
- $\operatorname{cosec}(mB) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\sin(90 - mB)$  (b)  $\cos(90 - mB)$   
(c)  $\sec(90 - mB)$  (d)  $\tan(90 - mB)$
- $x' - x' + 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $(x - 1)(x + 2x + 2)$  (b)  $(x + 1)(x' - 2x - 2)$   
(c)  $(x + 1)(x' + 2x - 2)$  (d)  $(x + 1)(x' - 2x + 2)$
- $\frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x}}{\cos x} =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a)  $\cot x$  (b)  $\sec x$  (c)  $\tan x$  (d)  $\sin x$